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(camptothecin or vinca) same (subcutaneous$ or intramuscular)	100

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L1: Entry 2 of 100 File: USPT Feb 15, 2005

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6855331 B2
TITLE: Sustained release hydrophobic bioactive PLGA microspheres

Detailed Description Text (10):
Most specifically, the embodiments of this invention are inclusive of the following items: 1. A controlled release microcapsule pharmaceutical composition of burst-free, sustained, programmable release of a hydrophobic bioactive agent over a duration of 24 hours to 100 days, comprising a hydrophobic bioactive agent and a blend of end-capped and uncapped biocompatible, biodegradable poly (lactide/glycolide). 2. The composition of Item 1 wherein the agent is released in an amount effective to inhibit growth of cancer cells. 3. The composition of Item 2 wherein the biodegradable poly(lactide/glycolide) has ratios ranging from 99/1 to 50/50. 4. The composition of Items 1, 2 or 3 wherein said copolymer has a molecular weight from 10 to 100 kDa. 5. The composition of Items 1, 2, 3 or 4 wherein the copolymer is a blend of hydrophobic end-capped polymer with terminal residues functionalized as esters and hydrophillic uncapped polymer with terminal residues existing as carboxylic acids. 6. The composition of Items 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 wherein the agent is selected from the group consisting of paclitaxel, doxorubicin, 5-fluorouracil, camptothecin, cisplatin, metronidazole, and combinations thereof. 7. The compositions of Items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 further comprising additional biologically active compounds selected from the group consisting of chemotherapeutics, antibiotics, antivirals, antinflammatories, cytokines, immunotoxins, anti-tumor antibodies, anti-angiogenic agents, anti-edema agents, radiosensitizers, and combinations thereof. 8. A method of administering to a patient in need of treatment a pharmaceutically-effective amount of a hydrophobic bioactive agent comprising administering the bioactive agent locally to an infectious area, wherein the agent is incorporated into and controlled released, burst-free, from a blend of end-capped and uncapped biocompatible, biodegradable poly(lactide/glycolide) over a period of 24 hours to 100 days. 9. The method of Item 8 wherein the bioactive agent is an anticancer agent. 10. The method of Item 9 wherein the anticancer agent is selected from the group consisting of paclitaxol, doxorubicin, 5-fluorouracil, camptothecin, cisplatin, metronidazole, and combinations thereof. 11. The method of Item 10 wherein the anticancer agent is paclitaxol. 12. The method of Item 8, 9, 10 or 11 wherein the bioactive agent is administered to the patient prior to the onset of infections. 13. The method of Item 8, 9, 10 or 11 wherein the bioactive agent is administered to the patient in need thereof post-infection. 14. The method of Item 8, 9, 10 or 11 wherein the bioactive agent is administered intra-muscularly or subcutaneously. 15. The method of Item 8 further comprising administering radiation in combination with the composition. 16. The method of Item 8 further comprising administering with the bioactive agent additional biologically active compounds selected from the group consisting of chemotherapeutics, antibiotics, antivirals, antiinflammatories, cytokines, immunotoxins, antitumor antibodies, anti-angiogenic agents, anti-edema agents, radiosensitizers, and combinations thereof. 17. The method of Item 8 wherein the composition is in the form of micro-implants and are administered by injection or infusion. 18. The method of Item 10 wherein the form of cancer being treated is selected from the group consisting of ovarian, breast, lung, prostatic, and melanoma, brain tumor cells, and cancer of the colon-rectum, esophagus, liver, pancreas, and kidney. 19. A method for inhibiting the proliferation of rapidly proliferating abnormal mammalian cells, said method comprising contacting said

cells with a cell proliferating inhibiting amount of an anticancer agent which has been incorporated into and controlled released, burst-free, from a blend of end-capped and uncapped biocompatible, biodegradable poly(lactide/glycolide), for a programmable time sufficient to inhibit said proliferation.

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L1: Entry 5 of 100 File: USPT Nov 30, 2004

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6825206 B1
TITLE: Camptothecin compounds with a thioether group

Detailed Description Text (65):
The conjugates of the present invention may be administered as a pharmaceutical composition containing the camptothecin-peptide conjugate and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent. The active materials can also be mixed with other active materials which do not impair the desired action and/or supplement the desired action. The active materials according to the present invention can be administered by any route, for example, orally, parenterally, intravenously, intradermally, subcutaneously, or topically, in liquid or solid form.

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L1: Entry 9 of 100 File: USPT Apr 20, 2004

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6723338 B1
** See image for Certificate of Correction **
TITLE: Compositions and methods for treating lymphoma

Detailed Description Text (57):
Liposome-encapsulated vinca alkaloids can be administered in any of a number of ways, including parenteral, intravenous, systemic, local, intratumoral, intramuscular, subcutaneous, intraperitoneal, inhalation, or any such method of delivery. In preferred embodiments, the pharmaceutical compositions are administered Fintravenously by injection. In one embodiment, a patient is given an intravenous infusion of the liposome-encapsulated vinca alkaloids (single agent) through a running intravenous line over, e.g., 30 minutes, 60 minutes, 90 minutes, or longer. In preferred embodiments, a 60 minute infusion is used. Such infusions can be given periodically, e.g., once every 1, 3, 5, 7, 10, 14, 21, or 28 days or longer, preferably once every 7-21 days, and most preferably once every 14 days. As used herein, each administration of a liposomal vinca alkaloid is considered one "course" of treatment.

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L1: Entry 13 of 100 File: USPT Dec 16, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6664233 B1
TITLE: Combination therapy including 9-nitro-20(S)-camptothecin and bleomycin

Brief Summary Text (10):
U.S. Pat. No. 5,552,154 to Giovanella et al. disclosed methods of treating specific forms of cancer with water-insoluble 20(S)-camptothecin and derivatives thereof, having the closed-lactone ring intact. In particular, transdermal, oral and intramuscular methods of administration using solutions of water-insoluble 20(S)-camptothecin were disclosed.

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L1: Entry 15 of 100 File: USPT Sep 30, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6627614 B1
TITLE: Sequential therapy comprising a 20(S)-camptothecin and an anthracycline

Brief Summary Text (12):
U.S. Pat. No. 5,552,154 to Giovanella et al. disclosed methods of treating specific forms of cancer with water-insoluble 20(S)-camptothecin and derivatives thereof, having the closed-lactone ring intact. In particular, transdermal, oral and intramuscular methods of administration using solutions of water-insoluble 20(S)-camptothecin were disclosed.

Detailed Description Text (31):
A wide variety of delivery methods and formulations may be used to separately deliver the 20(S)-camptothecin and the anthracycline. For example, each agent may be administered orally, parenterally, intraperitoneally, intravenously, intraarterially, transdermally, sublingually, intramuscularly, rectally, transbuccally, intranasally, liposomally, via inhalation, vaginally, intraoccularly, via local delivery for example by catheter or stent), subcutaneously, intraadiposally, intraarticularly, or intrathecally. The agents may optionally be administered in slow release dosage forms.

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L1: Entry 29 of 100 File: USPT Mar 5, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6352996 B1

**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Liposomal prodrugs comprising derivatives of camptothecin and methods of treating cancer using these prodrugs

Brief Summary Text (8):

Ring opening of CPT leads to much more potent anticancer activity in mice than in humans. In effect, CPT administered intramuscularly ("i.m."), subcutaneously ("s.c."), and intrastomach ("i.s.") has proved to be a very potent anticancer agent against human tumors in mice, i.e., when growing as xenotransplants in nude mice (Giovanella et al, Cancer Res. 51:3052, 1991). However, when tumors were treated with CPT in humans, a lower degree of anticancer activity in humans, than in mice, was exhibited (Stehlin et al., In Camptothecins: New Anticancer Agents, 1995, CRC Press, pp. 59-65).

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